Cotton Scandal Not Yet Formally Brought

to the President's Attention.

Oyster Bay, July 10.-It is regarded here as

not unlikely that criminal prosecution may re-

Bult from the investigation of the cotton report

leak in the Department of Agriculture. The

subject has not yet been formally presented to

the President, although he is familiar with most

of the details of the inquiry. District Attorney

ing considered by Attorney General Moody, who will take it up with the President later.

MR. PRICE HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Exchange to Take No Official Action on Cot-

ton Scandal.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the

"cotton leak scandal" was discussed with the greatest interest yesterday on the New-York Cotton Ex-

change. It is understood that that body will take

no official action in the matter, as none of the men

entioned in the report are members of the ex-

change.
Theodore H. Price yesterday afternoon declined to

Theodore H. Price yesterday afternoon declined to say anything about his interview with Secretary Wilson on Sunday, and refused to confirm or deny the rumor that he might bring an action against one or more of the persons responsible for the appearance of his name in the Secretary's report. William M. Ivins, Mr. Price's counsel, also declined to make any statement, saying that he was to sail for Europe this morning, and did not know who was to be Mr. Price's legal adviser after his own departure from the city.

SECRETARY FRANK M. FULLER DEAD

Secretary of the Commonwealth, of this place,

died from apoplexy to-night. He suffered a stroke

only two hours before. Dr. Fuller was considered one of the strongest of Governor Penny-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] town, Penn., July 10.—Frank M. Fuller,

HOOKER TRIAL TO BE LONG

THREAT TO FILIBUSTER. Only Progress Receipt of Justice's

Answer-Warm Wrangle.

Albany, July 10 .- A day spent in wrangling, in debating constitutional questions, which be gan with mere professional differences in opin ion and ended in partisan threats of fillbustering, marked the first session of the legislative tribunal which is hearing the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker. No actual progress was achieved beyond receiving from the accused justice the reply to the charges formulated by the legislature two weeks ago. This reply constituted in general a plea of not guilty, qualified with a declaration of belief on the part of the respondent that the legislature had no jurisdiction.

The answer was delayed in some unmistakable manner, and the non-appearance of Justice Hooker and his counsel furnished the single dramatic incident of the day. When the two houses had assembled in the first joint session and Lieutenant Governor Bruce, at the close of the rollcall, had directed the clerk to call the name of the accused justice, there was no

Warren B. Hooker," repeated the clerk, and again there was no response.

"The clerk will enter the default of Justice Hooker on the record," directed Lieutenant Governor Bruce. Just then ex-Justice W. W. Goodrich, of counsel for Justice Hocker, strolled leisurely into the room, and, catching the drift of affairs, announced that his client would soon arrive and was on his way. A moment later the justice entered. He walked down the alsie to the well and, thrusting his hands deep in his pockets and facing the presiding officer, answered to his name and then took his place at a table reserved for him, while John B. Stanchfield read his answer to the legislative charges given below.

HOUSES GO INTO SEPARATE SESSION. The reading of the charges ended the joint session and the two houses went into separate session to adopt rules of procedure. This work had been outlined by a committee and it was expected that the rules would be quickly ac cepted. Instead of this the Senate at once fell into a stormy tussle over the initial point involved in the proposed rules of evidence and the advisability of secret session in passing on the admission of disputed questions of fact. The secrecy point had been eliminated by the Assembly, and after brief debate the Senate

But the question of what evidence should be received was not so easily settled. For four hours the dozen leading lawyers squabbled over the rules to govern evidence. At the outset the committee had proposed that the usual rules of evidence, such as obtain in courts of record, should prevail "so far as practicable." The Assembly insisted that the last four words were meaningless and eliminated them.

In this shape the Senate lawyers received the resolution and tore it in shreds. It was insinuated that friends of Justice Hooker had suggested these words to make the proceedings irregular and consequently subject to review by the courts. This view produced sharp debates. Senator Grady talked, stormed, threatened and warned by turns. Senator Brackett proposed a modification, and Senator Elsberg suggested that the rules of evidence should not be fixed at all, scouting the idea that the action could be reviewed. Senator Malby took still another view and Senator White created a laugh by offering a compromise which turned out to be at variance with the preceding suggestion.

SESSION ENDS WITH BAD FEELING. Finally Senator Raines proposed that the usual rules of evidence should prevail, "as the same shall be interpreted by the president and toint session." Senator Brackett agreed to this, declaring it was meaningless. Senator Grady insisted that it was a fatal mistake to adopt such a resolution. Senator Hinman denounced the resolution and there was another hour of sharp debating. In the end the resolution was Grady by a vote of 19 to 13. Senator Grady then asked that the matter go over until the next day, that a full Senate might decide the question, and when this request was denied he became angry and served notice that he would carry the case before the joint session and fillbuster until he got his vote on the question. Then, after four hours, the session broke up with evident bad feeling.

Meantime the Assembly had been awaiting the action of the Senate, and its ranks had gradually dwindled until there was a scant half dozen members, and these decided to adjourn until morning. Thus, as the result of the day's wrangling, no progress was made, but it was clearly established that the local luminaries of the upper body intended scanning constitutional questions with a deliberation that promised three or four weeks of session. The relative attitude of the lawyers and laymen in the Senate was one of the striking features of the day after the lawyers had wrestled with their pleas the laymen waited patiently for the signal of their party leaders and voted with helpless readiness. Thus it happened that while th Democratic and Republican lawyers divided on questions the laymen carefully followed their leaders with sheeplike regularity.

The merits of Justice Hooker's case were wellleasion, for when the legislature is through with its disputes and differences over knotty ques thous it is manifestly the purpose of Justice Hooker's counsel to introduce still more difficult constitutional problems. Indeed, it was openly asserted that to-day's stumbling block came from this source. All prospect of ending the work this week is now abandoned.

PROBLEM TO KEEP QUORUM PRESENT In the mean time the serious problem that is arising is that of keeping a quorum of legis-lators present. Thirty-two Senators and seventy-seven Assemblymes made up the list to-day, but much of the time the bodies were pro-ceeding without a quorum, and there were hourly desertions. A further protraction of such debates as that of to-day may eliminate the quorum for a week to the great disgust of leg-issistive leaders who desire a quick decision. Justice Hooker's answer to the legislative charges, which came at the eleventh hour this morning, at the moment the presiding officer was about to declare him in default and put the question of his removal to vote, follows:

Suestion of his removal to vote, follows:

The answer of Warren B. Hooker above named to the charges preferred in the above entitled matter, which have been heretofore served him, not waiving any right pertaining to him to object by motion or otherwise, as he may be advised by counsel, to any or all of the proceedings upon which said charges are based or to the regularity of any or all proceedings in reference thereto, previous or subsequent to the service of the same upon him, or to the said charges, or either of them, as to their manner, form or sufficiency in law, respectfully shows to this honorable legislature:

Pirst—This respondent avers that he is a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and in person comes before the honorable legislature and denies that there is any crime, misdensamor or offence generally or particularly alleged in the aforesald charges to which he is or can be bound by law to make answer. The respondent reserves to himself, both now and at all times hereafter, to take such exception as he may be advised as to the sufficiency of the said charges and each of them, and likewise to the defects therein appearing as matter of law, and protesting that he ought not to be in any way or manner prejudiced by the form of this, his answer, he denies each and every of the said charges was done in the faithful, honest and conscientious discharge of his fatt, both as a citizen and a public officer, and, therefore, for and as a pice to said charges says that he did in the premises was done in the faithful, honest and conscientious discharge of his fatt, both as a citizen and a public officer, and, therefore, for and as a pice to said charges says that he is not guilty.

Becond—And for further and separate answer

that he is not gailty. Because to said charges says the less not gailty. Become—and for further and separate answer to the said charges and each and every of them, this respondent avers and insists that the several matters therein alleged do not, nor does say of them, constitute an offence for which this respondent is liable to removal under the Section II of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of

West.

Secretary Wilson said to-night there have been few exceptions to the rule now followed, and these occurred only when the Secretary was anxious that some Representative in Congress should observe the method adopted by the department in the preparation of the reports.

EVIDENCE GOES TO MOODY TALK OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

IN THE COTTON SCANDAL.

Secretary Wilson Determined to Have Guilty Men Punished.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BURNAU.] Washington, July 10 .- Secretary Wilson has ietermined to lay all the evidence in the cotton case before Attorney General Moody to-morrow, with a view to ascertaining what steps, if any, can be taken to bring to justice ex-Associate Statistician Holmes and the men who were implicated with him in the cotton report scandal.

The Secretary made an appointment with Theodore H. Price, the New-York broker, for o'clock this evening, at which he was to deliver to Mr. Price his final answer to the request for a retraction of the assertion contained in the official statement.

The Secretary waited for Mr. Price more than an hour, but the broker did not appear. Mr. Wilson assumes that Mr. Price will carry out his

threat of instituting a suit for \$100,000. If the Department of Justice is of the opinion that a criminal prosecution can be based on the evidence collected or on evidence which the Secret Service may yet secure, Secretary Wilson will welcome such action. Thus far every clew furnished by Secretary Cheatham of the Southern Cotton Planters' Association has been followed up by the Secret Service to the best of its ability, the source of the leak has been discovered, and the culprit has admitted his guilt and has been dismissed. There is no evidence which seems to implicate any other official of the department, and unless new evi-

dence is discovered no other official will suffer. When the Secret Service operatives had completed their work, in which they co-operated with Secretary Cheatham in a manner which has elicited from him an expression of approbation, their report was submitted to Secretary Wilson. He immediately caused all the papers and evidence to be submitted to District Attorney Beach, with an inquiry whether a criminal prosecution could be based on the evidence submittel, and whether, in Mr. Beach's opinion. any or all of the evidence should be suppressed with a view to such prosecution. Mr. Beach, after taking all the time he wanted to examine the papers and consider the subject brought them to Secretary Wilson, saying that he found no ground for a criminal prosecution and did not believe any harm would be done by making the whole matter public.

MR. HYDE NOT IMPLICATED

When asked to-day if he expected to retain John Hyde, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his present place, Secretary Wilson said:

I do not see how I can do otherwise. There is nothing in the evidence which implicates Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde did not select his associate statistician. Neither did I. He came to us through the Civil Service Commission. Holmes stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He occupied a confidential position, and he yielded to the temptation to amass wealth too rapidly and violated his trust. The District Attorney advised me that I had not sufficient evidence on which to base a criminal prosecu-tion, so I did the next best thing and dismissed tion, so I did the next best thing and dismissed the unfaithful employe. Now I have taken such steps as will, I believe, prevent a repetition of such violations of trusts. It should be remembered, moreover, that it was not actual figures which Holmes stole. On the contrary, all that was necessary was for him to advise his gambling friends that the market for this, that or the other commodity would go up or down. That he could judge by the trend of the reports. They bought or sold, as information suggested, and were not concerned with how far the market went up or down, so long as it went far enough to yield them a profit.

You say Mr. Hyde is criticised for not having sooner discovered the source of the leak. That was a very difficult thing to do, as is shown by the fact that I have employed the Secret Service before to try and ferret out possible leaks in this same bureau, and they were unable to dis-

this same bureau, and they were unable to dis-cover any evidence whatever even of the ex-sence of a leak, so it would have been extremedifficult, impossible, in fact, for Mr. Hyde to

HAS NO FEAR OF LIBEL SUIT.

Asked if he regarded with apprehension Mr. Price's threat of a libel suit. Secretary Wilson

That occasions me no anxiety whatever. is purely a quarrel among gamblers. I considered it my duty to give to the public the evidence which the Secret Service brought to me, and on which I based the dismissal of Holmes. If Mr. Price can bring a suit which will still further show up the men who have been implicated with Holmes I would be glad to see him do it. I should be glad to see the case him do it. I should be glad to see the case carried into the courts, because that might serve to compel these fellows to tell some things which they refused to tell to the Secret Service

George P. McCabe, solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, was the man who submitted the evidence to District Attorney Beach, When asked to-day if Mr. Beach had seen only a part of the evidence or had not had sufficient time to examine it, Mr. McCabe said:

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary I took the entire case, every scrap of evidence submitted by the Secret Service, to Mr. Beach and asked, in the name of the Secre-tary, two questions: First, is there here sufficient ground to warrant a criminal prosecution! Second, should this evidence be made public, or should a part or all of it be suppressed with a view to a criminal prosecution later on? In other words, would the making public of the evidence injure the chances of a successful crim-inal prosecution? Mr. Beach replied that he would have to go over the case very carefully would have to go over the case very carefully before answering these questions, and that would take some time. I asked him if he would say that to Secretary Wilson, and on his assenting, I called up Secretary Wilson by telephone and Mr. Beach repeated his statement to the Secretary over the telephone. Late in the afternoon of the same day Mr. Beach called on the Secretary and told him that the evidence for Secretary and told him that the evidence fur-nished no ground for a criminal prosecution and that no harm would be done by making the

Secretary Wilson confirmed Mr. McCabe's statement regarding the advice given both over the telephone and directly by Mr. Beach, District Attorney Beach when he saw the statement of Mr. McCabe declined to add anything to the statement heretofore given out by him, except to say:

My conference was with Secretary Wilson alone. I considered Mr. McCabe's function in the matter as simply to bring to me the papers in the case, on which I was later to advise with the Secretary in person.

WILL NOT CHANGE THE PRACTICE.

Cotton Reports To Be Prepared in the Usual Manner, Secretary Wilson Says.

Washington, July 10 .- Secretary Wilson will adhere to the practice now in vogue at the Department of Agriculture in having only the statisticians, himself or the Assistant Secretary present when the monthly cotton crop reports are being prepared for publication. He made this plain to-day in a disputch to R. M. Miller, jr., president of the Amer ican Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at Charotte, N. C., who telegraphed to the Secretary that if the representative of any organization interested in cotton is to appear before the department when the August cotton report is being prepared his orthe August cotton report is seen special sense ganization also desired representation. The Secretary promptly telegraphed to Mr. Miller that no one except the statisticians, himself or the Assistant Secretary would be present when the report was being prepared.

Secretary Wilson says he can see no reason why this practice should be changed. Mr. Hays, the Assistant Secretary, will be present to-morrow.

City Club Protests Against Neglect -Caterpillar Plague.

The City Club, represented by Lawrence Veiller, its secretary, is after Park Commissioner John J. Pallas with a "big stick," and, judging from investigations made yesterday by The Tribune, the club's complaint for the city's welfare is not without cause. It is, in fact, justified by the facts in possession of the club, all of which have been verified by The Tribune.

The citizens and taxpayers of Manhattan will Beach of Washington was of opinion after a cursory examination of a part of the evidence that a criminal proceeding would not ile against Associate Statistician Hoimes. The Department of Justice is not inclined to accept this view of the case. While no decision to institute criminal proceedings has been reached, the subject is being considered by Attorney Georgia Moody, who be astonished to learn that practically all of the elm trees in Central Park and many of the maples and lindens are being surely and rapidly destroyed by the cocoons and caterpillars of the vaporer moth, or, as it is technically known, the Notolophus leocostigma. Many of the elm trees whose foliage has for years furnished abundant shade for the children of the rich and poor alike and, indeed for many grown folks to whom Central Park is the one great breathing spot are already destroyed by having their leaves eaten off by the young caterpillars.

Every man or woman with any romance in his or her make-up loves the trees, and the fact that thousands of those carefully planted in New-York's garden spot are being destroyed without a finger being raised by their guardians to preserve them and to stop the ravages of this insect is regarded as a crying shame by

New-York, or for which your honorable body, under the Constitution, is empowered to remove him from the office of a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

Third—And for a further and, separate answer to the said charges, and each and every of them, this respondent denies that your honorable body has jurisdiction to proceed for the removal of the respondent upon the facts set forth in the statement of causes of removal herein.

PARK TREES IN DANGER.

Ally stripped from the branches by these little will be the case at the preparation of the August report, when Secretary Wilson will be in the filter have been friends is right in front of the Arsenal, where the Park Commissioner and the officers of his some Representative in Congress should observe the method adopted by the department in the preparation of the August form the branches by these little will be the case at the preparation of the August ton destruction of one of the worst examples of this wanton destruction of one of the August friends is right in front of the Arsenal, where the Park Commissioner and the officers of his some Representative in Congress should observe the method adopted by the department in the preparation of the August ton destruction of one of the worst examples of this wanton destruction of one of the worst examples of this wanton destruction of one of the August friends is right in front of the Park Commissioner and the officers of his domestic than the preparation of the August friends is right in front of the Park Commissioner and the officers of his domestic than the preparation of the August friends is right in front of the Park Commissioner and the officers of his domestic than the preparation of the August friends is right in front of the Park Commissioner and the officers of his domestic than the preparation of the August friends is right in front of the Park Commissioner and the officers of his domestic than the preparation of the August friends is right in front of the August friends in the preparation of th way to their offices.

BAD CONDITIONS GENERAL

It is reasonable to suppose that from 86th-st. to 110th-st., where this avenue of elm trees ends, the same conditions exist, for even the revices in the stone wall on the left of the trees and the lampposts on the right are literally alive with caterpillars. Some of the oldest residents of the park district declare that such a pest of these insects has never been seen be fore in their recollection, while the scientists and botanists assert that unless active measures are taken at once all these trees will have lost their leaves in less than sixty days, for the insects have been at work for only about three weeks, and already many trees are dead for this sum-

Notable examples of the great number of caterpillars that attack one tree may be found opposite East, 66th, 72d, 74th and 79th sts., and also at the entrances to the park at 86th-st, and at 59th-st, and 8th-ave. From 59th-st, north on 8th-ave, there are ten trees to a block; many of these are younger than those on the east side of the park, but even these have not escaped the blight.

Inside the park the conditions are much the same, for all the rough bark trees, the elms particularly, are being attacked by the cater-

Following is a copy of a letter sent yesterday by Secretary Veiller, of the City Club, to Mayor

this insect is regarded as a crying shame by members of the City Club and others who have learned the conditions.

Walking slowly up 5th-ave, yesterday from 59th-st, on the east side of Central Park, as far as 86th-st, a party of four made a thorough investigation of the condition of the trees in that district, which are under the control of the Park Department. There is a double row, or avenue, of elms, twenty-four growing on a block, making 64S trees in the twenty-seven blocks traversed.

It is a fact that any one can verify by going over the same ground that not a single tree in that district has not from twenty-five to five the trunk, out on the branches and on to the leaves. In some cases all foliage has been litering members of the called to a condition of affairs in connection with the trees of Central Park which are underly as far as far action on your part.

Along the entire length of the eastern side of the park, in Sth-ave, you will find that practically with serious injury by the presence of the eastern side of the park, in Sth-ave, you will find that practically with serious injury by the presence of the eastern side of the park, in Sth-ave, you will find that practically with serious injury by the presence of the eastern side of the eastern side of the eastern side of the eastern side of the park, in Sth-ave, you will find that practically with serious injury by the presence of the eastern side of the park, in Sth-ave, you will find that practically with serious injury by the presence of the eastern side of the resulting in the entire length of the eastern side of

action is taken, all of the elms in this avenue will be stripped of their foliage in a few weeks.

On the west side of the park, on the 8th-ave, drive, conditions are almost as had, although, as the trees are younger, the conditions vary somewhat in degree. The same conditions are to be observed generally throughout the park. Nor are these conditions limited to the elms-the majos and lindens are also seriously affected. These cocoons, I am advised by experts, must have been developing during a period of from two to three weeks past.

It is unnecessary to comment on the nature of the administration of the Park Department by which this condition of affairs is made possible, matter to your attention, immediate action will be taken. If there is any doubt in your mind as to the actionsness of the present situation, a five minute visit to the lath-ave side of Central Park would satisfy you completely. If the foliage of the trees in Central Park is to be saved for this summer, it is imperative that immediate action be taken. This is not a question of days or weeks, but of hours.

It is the epinion of those familiar with this sub-

is not a question of days or weeks, but of hours and minnies.

It is the opinion of those familiar with this subject that if a force of two hundred men were put to work "rediately, under competent direction, this pest id he practically destroyed in about a week. The situation is so far advanced, however, that what is necessary now is the physical destruction of the coccoms and the larve and also of the caterpillars; their forcible removal from the bark and leaves of the trees and their destruction upon the ground. The usual method of spraying would be of little value at this juncture.

I would ask therefore, on behalf of the trustees of the City Club, that you give this matter your immediate consideration, and that you direct the Park Commissioner to take such steps as will result in the prompt destruction of these calerpillars and coccons and the saving of the trees of Central Park for the benefit of the people. Yours respectfully, Lawrence Veriller, Secretary City Club.

When the attention of a member of the Tree Planting Association was called to the condition of the trees and to the growth of the cater-

This is the most serious danger that has ever come to the trees in Central Park, and there is only one way to save them. They are beyond the stage of spraying. Physical attack is the only remedy now, and it is a matter of hours and minutes, not days. Work must be begun to-day. The Park Department should put not less than two hundred of its men at work at once, if they have to be taken off other jobs to do it, or if that number of outside men have to be hired. They must have ladders and climb every tree, scrape the branches and the trunks with their hands, or with any tool they can get. They must pick off and crush every cocoon and caterpillar. It is the only way to save the trees.

You Are Your Brother's Keeper

"How much civil war are the labor union leaders trying to push this country into?" some one asked. Sometimes a man starts what he thinks will be a small fire, but it reaches inflammable materials and spreads beyond his control. The man that starts it is responsible for the damage. Colorado had a staggering dose of it. San Francisco, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago have

had bitter experiences.

Every little hamlet where labor union strikes are called immediately begins to cast about protection to life, limb and property.

The spirit of labor unionism rampant seems to turn peaceable citizens to demons. Peace cers are sneered at and attacked, law derided and defied, riot, anarchy and incipient civil

officers are sneered at and attacked, law derided and defied, riot, anarchy and incipient civil war forced upon the people.

These atrocities seem to be extended as far as possible until the common people are compelled to raise a strong restraining hand and command and enforce law and peace.

This is not an opinion, but a fact, forced upon us by the acts of labor unions.

How far they would push these acts of civil war, if given the full measure of power they seek, is a matter of opinion which each man's observation will help form.

Every reasoning man shrinks at the thought that any day may bring the strike, violence, misunderstanding, hate and bloodshed to his town or his own door and wrap him in its meshes.

Every workman fears the day when some Union "leader" clothed with authority and secretly grafting and dissipating on the union men's money may order him into idleness, with the penalty of the hospital or the grave if he does not obey, and every workman's wife hopes for peace, but dreads the conditions that may be suddenly fastened upon her and her little household.

household.

The Merchant fears the strike, for it often means ruin, and the common citizen is forced into scenes of incipient civil war by the rioting mobs incited by labor unions.

We have off, beef, steel and other trusts on one hand, and numerous labor trusts on the other. The capital trusts attack the pocketbook and the labor trusts attack the person and property. Between the two the common people suffer, endure and pay the bills for the entire cost of the warfare, increased cost of necessities, cost of guards, policemen, sheriffs, militia, army, judges, court costs, etc., etc.

These strikes are for receiving the common people. For instance, a strike in the build. see strikes are far reaching to the common people. For instance, a strike in the build-

These strikes are far reaching to the common people. For instance, a strike in the building trades comes, and the railroads must discharge some of their employes, for there is less lumber, lime, steel, stone, brick, etc., etc., to draw, then some teamsters must be laid off, then many steel workers, coal miners, lumbermen, brickmakers, quarrymen and stonecutters, machinists, glass-workers and scores of other artisans have their living taken from them, often bringing hunger and suffering to innocent men, women and children. Then the man with money says: "H.s. too much trouble and expense to build, with all the clashing of the various unions; you no sooner settle with one union when another goes on strike, and the worry, loss, and many indignities make life a burden," so he keeps his money out at interest; literally hundreds of millions of "prosperity" here and ready for the people has been choked off in the past 2 years.

Every day's labor lost is lost forever.

millions of "prosperity" here and ready for the people has been choked off in the past 2 years.

Every day's labor lost is lost forever.

We must look facts squarely in the face in seeking a remedy.

We see that employers do not stop industry, stone the street cars, throw them off the track, assault and murder motormen and conductors, assault workmen, close factories and keep the common people from their usual privileges and methods of earning a living. Labor trust leaders arrogate to themselves the right to do these things, and thus oppress the people.

Such acts are frequently done contrary to the wishes of a majority of the peaceful members of the unions. Inconvenience, loss of money, property or wages is bad enough but what hurts to the heart's core and what rouses the manhood of the man in vehement protest is the binding of magazine or the arms of our beather. American ettizans subjective them to be the desirable of the surface of the people.

hurts to the heart's core and what rouses the mannood of the man in vehement protest is the binding of manacles on the arms of our brother American citizens, subjecting them to slavery under union leaders and assaulting and murdering them when they are trying to earn a living for their wives and babies. Good authorities say from 70 to 30 out of 100 Chicago teamsters did not want to strike. They were satisfied with good wages and good jobs. But a leader or two with an object in mind "ordered" it, and, as one teamster says, "what could the men do? If we kept our jobs we wouldn't get to State street with a load until there would be a mob yelling "scab" and the bricks and stones flying; it's either quit or go to the hospital, or worse."

That is slavery over and simple That is slavery pure and simple.

That is slavery pure and simple.

So we see the power of organization placed in the hands of a few designing men, and that power enough to gather the inflammable, dangerous people into moss and defy the civil government, established and relied on by the people for their protection.

This dangerous condition is encouraged by what some call the "Daily Assassin," the "Murderers Advocate," alias the Yellow Journal and some socialist and anarchist labor papers whose artful, criminal-minded writers, color, twist and misstate facts, always denouncing the man who pays money to support workmen, whether he be right or wrong, always urging the wage-enter to hate his work, to hate his employer, hate the laws, the peace officers, the government and the flag.

wage-earner to hate his work, to hate his employer, hate the laws, the peace officers, the government and the flag.

A union man was arrested in Chicago for complicity in some of the criminal civil warfare put upon the people. A writer for the Yellow Journal interviews the family and announces in heavy type:

"I'm glad my husband suffers for his Union."

"Happy home robbed of its loyal head, visited and described."

"I wish my papa would come home, it's so awful lonesome without him," one child says.

"Papa gone. Papa way off, me want papa," from the baby.

Then follows account of how the father used to play with the children, but now the mother "weeps in the desolate little home, where all is loneliness and suffering, brought on by the order of the powerful U. S. Judge." "Oh, it is so cruel," said the wife; "it is a terrible thing to take a man like my husband away from his family." In reality he was confined a few days in a hotel, and not sent to jail.) "But I'm glad my husband can suffer for his Union," and a column more of "agony." mostly made up by the artful writer.

The eyes of a sympathetic workman glare with rage when he reads such skilfully worded articles, purposely intended to Inflame him to a point of frenzy. "To hell with the laws, judges, and police that oppress the people." Out on the street he goes, an unreasoning fury and maniac, ready to riot, burn and murder.

and police that oppress the people. Out on the street he goes, maniac, ready to riot, burn and murder.

Daily injections of the poison of the "Yellow Journal" change the former thrifty, upright citizen into a criminal and force him to sure destruction.

The "Murderers Advocate" is a riot make, and constructor of criminals to the limit of its ability.

Note its demoniacal art, how it works up sympathy and inflames passion by coloring and Note its demoniacal art, how it works up sympathy and inflames passion by coloring and

Note its demoniacal art, how it works up sympathy and innames passion by coloring and distorting the facts of this arrest, which was a wise just, and, under the circumstances, most lenient act, in defense of the common people, to preserve them from the violence of these law-breakers and rioters. The impulsive, prejudiced workman is fed daily upon this mawkish, sentimental, polsonous gush; the criminals, petted, cuddled and held up as martyrs and heroes, utterly ignoring the helpless children, made fatherless not by the fathers being temporarily detained in a hotel, but by the beating, maiming or murdering of over 500 fathers and brothers by the labor unloss in the one strike in Chicago. by the labor unions in the one strike in Chicago.

Large merchants up until recently have contributed great sums of money paid in advertising in these papers that are open enemies of law and order. Dearly have they paid for it in

But while these rich merchants have suffered loss, what about the common people

man trying to find food for his little family, the union man working contrary to "orders" or the plain American thinking he had a right to earn bread?

Observe the sickening sentiment worked up by the Yellow Journal over a union man restrained from working his violence on other citizens and compare it with the awful facts which scar the page of history and bow the proud head of liberty in shame, while her arms are stretched forth in mute appeal for vengeance and justice for the murder of her children our brothers—yours and mine.

Four men carried a stretcher with something on it covered with a blood-stained sheet, and when the front door of the little home was reached a scream of anguish and despair rose from the wife—"God help me! What have they done to my poor man?"—and lifting back the spotted sheet from the face of her husband she saw that face, black in many places, the swollen tongue hanging out and blood slowly coursing from the mouth, one eye partly out of its socket, and the thick hair matted with blood oozing from a deep hole in the head.

Little Mary, 7 years old, came timorously to see, and sald: "Is that papa, mamma? Who did that to my papa?" tears coming fast when she realized. "Papa wake up and let Mary help you wash your face, it's so dirty." But papa couldn't wake up.

When the poor, beaten body was placed in the front room the weeping mother plead with the men to hasten for a doctor, but was told there was no use, for the doctor said an hour ago that he was dead. "O, what can I do, where can I get help?" and with moans, beside herself with the shock and grief, she plead for her dead to come back to life.

The one glassy eye gave no response and the life current flowed steadily on from the 3-cornered hole under the clotted hair. "Oh, is there a God in Heaven that will let such things be done and the murderers go free!"

Then turning, she said: "I have been frightened most to death every day since Ed. took that Job, but he had to do something, for he had been out of work a long time and we had no money. He used to belong to the Union, but they fined him 150 for something and he didn't have the money to pay it, so they put him out and wouldn't let him take a job anywhere. We would have moved away to some little town where he could get work without being hounded by the Union, but we hadn't the money to go on. So when this strike came he was offered a learn to drive and suaranteed ortestion. We had to have bread and meat and then was the would have moved away to some little town where he could get work without being hounded by the Union, but we hadn't the money to go on. So when this strike came he was offered a team to drive and guaranteed protection. We had to have bread and meat, and that was the only way we could get it. The first day's wages brought us something to eat, and we were hungry, I tell you. But I have been afraid every day that something awful would happen. Yesterday I heard a man say to another, "There's where the descabilities; somebody ought to burn the house," and the other one said, "No, let Mike's gang do him; that's just as good."

Some of the school children threw stones and chased my Mary home and the little thing dropped to the floor in fright. I couldn't let her go any more and we've stayed close in the

house ever since.

"Where we can go now or what we can do God only knows," and sinking down beside the mangled corpse the stricken widow folded little innocent Mary to her heart and silently prayed to God for help, that was all she could do, as the men turned and left that picture which bore the red seal of the "entertainment committee" of a labor union.

A poor girl was trying to help support her mother and unable to get other work took a position as pressfeeder. She was escorted home by policemen to protect her from hyens of the Franklin Pressfeeders' Union. One night she risked going home alone because the policemen were not there. Within two blocks of the works she was attacked by the union men, dragged into an alley and when they had finished with her and applied the union label she was found unconscious, one eye gouged out and her left breast completely torn off.

One of God's creations, reconstructed by the "labor union" striving to force employers to hire their members alone and force all others to starve while a complaisant public and a cowardly press look on. This is the present plan in America, under the management of the "labor trust" and vote-hunting officials.

An aged woman hobbled on her cause up the stars of a city hereital and the present and the stars of a city hereital and t

An aged woman hobbled on her cane up the steps of a city hospital enquiring for her boy. He lay pale and helpless on a cot, but greeted the dear old face tenderly. "Oh my poor boy" was all the trembling old lips could utter, as the knotted fingers that had toiled many years for that how sought to strake his hair. was all the tremoing old lips could litter, as the knotted inners that had tolled many years for that boy sought to stroke his hair.

Briefly and faintly he told her how the union men had struck him down with bricks, and when lying haif conscious one man kicked him in the head and face and another jumped repeatedly on his stomach, breaking and tearing apart some of his intestines and the doctors gave

peatedly on his stomach, breaking and tearing apart some of his intestines and the behind only a few hours to live.

"I am so glad you came, mother dear," he whispered. "I am going to see father and you will come soon." A deathlike faintness stilled his voice and closed his eyes. The patient old mother sat by her boy until the twilight came and the lengthening shadows told of the nearby departure of the light of day, when with a faint smile and gasped "goodbye" the sunlight of her day passed out into the beyond leaving her feeble and alone on a wide sea without compass, chart or halp

or help.

There may be a tender God somewhere that, unknown to the help those crushed and destroyed by the sluggers and murdered by the sluggers.

help those crushed and destroyed by the sluggers and murderers in labor unions. But that crippled old mother, with her gray head bowed over the broken body of the boy God had allowed her to bring into this world, unbroken and perfect, printed on the minds of every one who saw it, a deeply engraved picture of the "union label" they will never forget.

Over 500 human beings beaten, maimed or murdered by Union men during the Chicago strike. What for? Because they were free Americans and felt they had a right to earn food for themselves and little ones. But the labor trust says: "All work is for us and no one else shall work." So murder is done to force every citizen to obey the orders of the labor trust. Men have a right to quit work when not suited. From whence comes their right to murder our American citizens seeking bread?

Are these examples the only acts done in the name of "unionism"? Multiply them by ten thousand and you will not cover the tyranny and terror of jeers, insults, threats to workmen, po-lice, lawyers, officials, judges and statesmen, the daily meanness and outrage to the independent man working alongside the union man, the bolts loosened and cables cut to make the derrick fall and kill. The scaffolds and ladders partly sawed to murder. The houses, factories and mines dynamited, the cars detailed to kill people, the holes cut in the bottom of vessels, water poured into moulds so they would burst and throw hot moulten iron over the independent workmen. Men pushed off roofs docks and scaffolds, women and men followed by outlaw members of the "entertainment committee" and assaulted and murdered, industry stopped and anarchy established in a determined effort to place all the people under subjection and slavery to the labor leaders. They repeatedly demand subjection of our public officials, even the President himself, to their orders.

President himself, to their orders.

But the slavery is so galling to the common people, including many union men, that citizens now demand a return of their freedom.

A set of resolutions signed by a mass of R. R. workmen has lately been received expressing thanks for the efforts to help the Unions clean out the loud-mouthed criminals who have gained control in many cases. Another letter of thanks comes on the latter head of the order of Railway Conductors and many individual letters from honest Union men express the hope that the campaign against crime will enable the peaceable and upright members of the Unions to gain control of them.

The public are not opposed to organization by working not beneficial purposes. But when those organizations are used for violence, lawbreaking and oppression the public demand that they be cleansed and cleansed quickly or be forced into the background. The universal denunciation by the public is working for ultimate good. It must be continued fearlessly and the power of organization brought to bear for the evil is tenacious and the blackmailing, violent men in charge will not give way easily.

The deep rumble and murmur of the coming storm has at last awakened the sleeping giant, and the common people now propose to place the money trusts on one side of the road, the labor trusts on the other, and leave the highway of progress clear for its rightful owner. There will be no attempt to destroy either money or labor trusts so long as they are lawfully conducted, but we, the common people propose to prevent any trust or organization from stopping our R. R. or street cars, steam boats, carriage or truck lines, manufacturing or other industries, interfering with personal liberty or insulting, assaulting or murdering American citizens, whether independent, Union, White, Black, Brown or Yellow.

This movement by citizens organizing for defence, means the power of the great public, the 789 out of the 800 (statistics show about 20 union men in every 800 citizens) massed to protect the merchant from boycott, the union man from tyranny either by labor leaders or money trusts, the transportation companies from having their cars or trains stopped, the factories from being shut down, and the individual common American from any interference with his constitutional inherited liberty.

The time has come when the people propose to again take control and govern safely, wisely and in accordance with the law handed down to us as the ripened experience of our

Remember that during strike excitement, the stars and stripes grow dim in the minds of many and the red rag of anarchy takes form. You see the hint, and often more than hint, in

the sweet, strong crash of the brass and the roar and snarl of the drum blends the When the sweet, strong crash of the brass and the roar and sharl of the drum blends the sturdy, rhythmic tramp, tramp of army brogans, planted steadily to the front by feet that don't know how to walk backwards; and when the bigs sleeves touch shoulders with their mates and the grim, steel-topped columns of Uncie Sam's soldiers swing into line, a cool little thrill stiffens the back, glitters in the eye and tingles to the finger tips of every thorough-

It's the call of your forebears, it's the twang on your heart strings by the spirit fingers of ir grand dad, my boy, and his soul tells to your soul "that bund of blue is your inherited

"It is system, organization and power, and the flag at the front stiffens in the bree "It is system, organization and power, and the flag at the front stiffens in the breeze to show you an emblem, a perpetual remembrance of the best gift of God to man—Human Liberty. We were robbed of that gift many years ago, but won it back and the sacred right was handed down to you. Tyrants will arise from time to time and press you hard. Anarchists will proclaim to hell with the flag, it's nought but a rag and would better be a red one. You may be forced to give up money, property, home or friends in your struggle if you let tyrants grow too strong before you act."

"But keep the old flag nalled to the mast, and whether in calm it enfolds the pole, or in flerce storm it snaps crisp and bold, place your eyes there; bare the head and reverently thank Almighty God you have a token of his gift."

In assuming the duties of Pres. of the Nat'l Citizens Industrial Ass'n with its various allied associations, it is my hope to help unify and amalgamate citizens, placing in their hands the power of organization, to meet organized oppression with superior strength, and it shall be my earnest, unchangeable purpose to direct that strength only for defence and justice.

To the Union man this pledge is offered: we will earnestly stand by, support and help him, against the tyranny and slave driving of labor trust leaders or injustice by employers and the capital trusts.

the capital trusts.

I am an open advocate of high wages, and an 8-hour work-day, and will support peaceful methods, which do not oppress others in bringing them about.

But the Union man and all others must remember the Citizens Ass'n is for the defence of
liberty, and in order to obtain its support, the individual must himself abstain from tyranny

When the Eternal Father gave to his children this beautiful America, fitted by the definess of his own hand for cradling the highest type of that being, "made in the likeness and image of God" he gave that being air to breathe, which vitalizes freemen but stiffes tyrants.

With that gift came the Father's deep toned injunction to each son, "You are your brother's keeper."

C. W. POST.

N. B. This space is owned and paid for by C. W. Post, under contract. He uses like space in every paper in America where he has similar contracts. This article is one of a series of what he calls "a campaign for industrial peace," with oppression for none, with freedom for all.